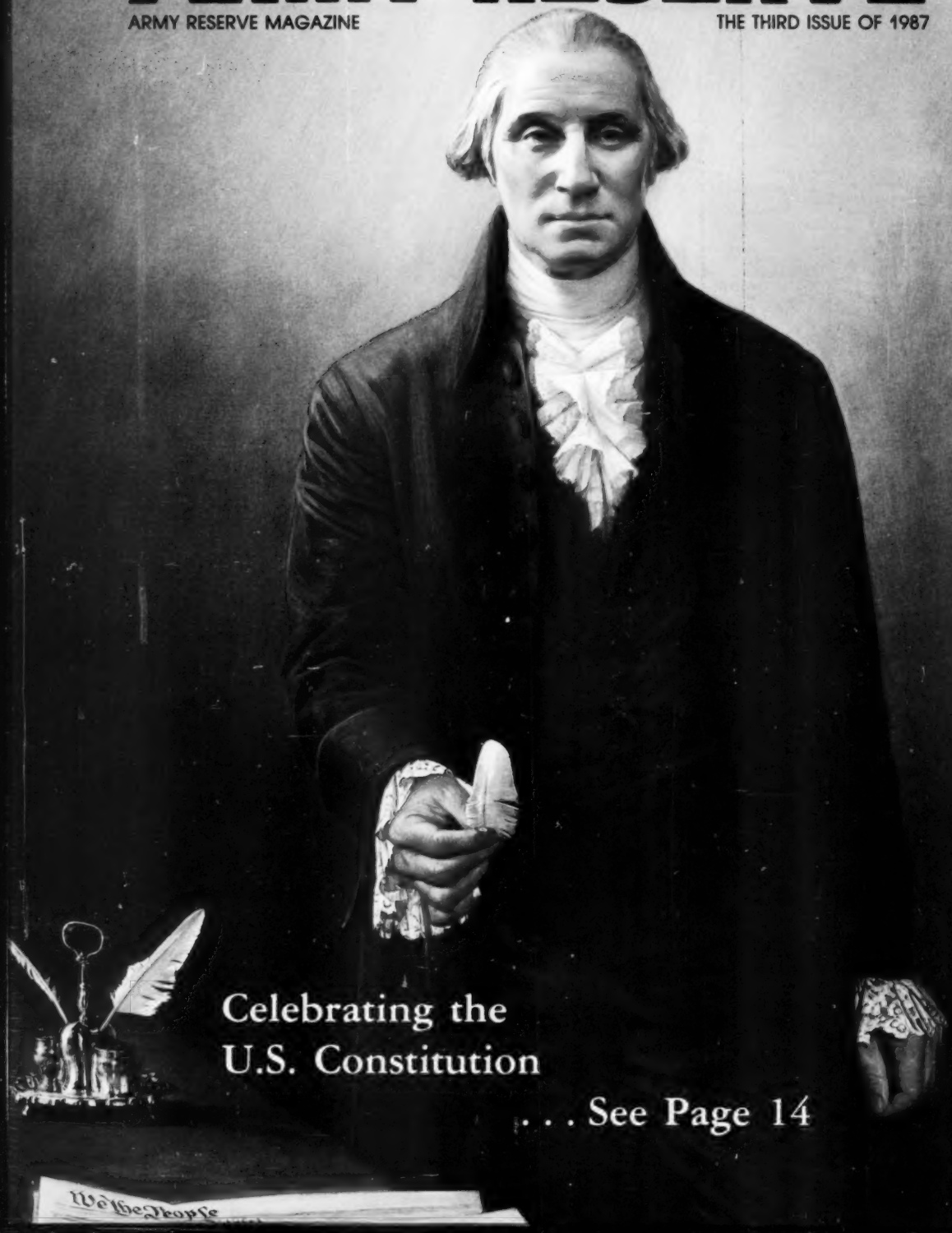
ARMY RESERVE

ARMY RESERVE MAGAZINE

THE THIRD ISSUE OF 1987



Celebrating the
U.S. Constitution

. . . See Page 14

POLICY

THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

WASHINGTON, THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

May 1987

To All Members of the National Guard and Reserve:

The Department of Defense has an excellent record in the nation's fight against drugs. I am very proud of our many accomplishments, including the role of the National Guard and Reserve in support of civilian law enforcement agencies' interdiction efforts, both nationally and abroad. However, we must expand our efforts beyond our own military community in order to curtail and eliminate the relentless intrusion of drugs on our society.

As citizen soldiers, sailors, airmen, and marines, you are an important and prominent link between the armed forces and the nation's communities. Your service in the reserve components is a visible demonstration to all Americans of your dedication to the preservation of our way of life. Therefore, I urge each of you to take a leading role in your community, civilian workplace, schools, neighborhood, and home to expose and destroy the threat drugs pose to us, our loved ones, our friends, and our neighbors. It is especially critical that you help young people understand how important it is to say no when drugs are offered.

The American people have counted on you to protect and defend the United States throughout its history. You have never let them down; and I am confident that, individually and collectively, you can help defeat the corrupting and life-threatening attack of drugs on our country.

Caspar W. Weinberger

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BACK COVER: This photograph is appearing in advertisements in national magazines — a sign that the Army is serious in wanting to make sure Individual Ready Reservists get the message about the IRR Screen. For more information, see page 7.

COVER: This painting of George Washington extending a pen to all who wish to affirm the Constitution of the United States was a gift to the National Commission on the Bicentennial of the U.S. Constitution from noted Austrian portraitist Robert Scholler. For more about the bicentennial and the painting, see page 14.

Photo by Hans Kaczmarek

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"The Secretary of Defense shall require the complete and current dissemination to all Reserves and the Public of information of interest to the Reserve Components."
Section 278, Title 10, U.S. Code.

SPECIAL NOTICE: The editorial office of Army Reserve Magazine was scheduled to move as this issue went to press. The moving date and new telephone numbers were not known as of presstime, and will be announced in the next issue. In the meantime, address correspondence to ARMY RESERVE MAGAZINE, c/o OCAR Public Affairs, ATTN: DAAR-PA, Washington, DC 20310-2400. Our Dialcom number will continue to be USR001.

FORSCOM Assumes New Role

A new phase in the history of U.S. Army Forces Command (FORSCOM) began July 28 when it was officially activated as a U.S. specified command.

A specified command is one made up of forces from a single service, designated for specified broad and continuing military missions. FORSCOM is the Army's only specified command. Other specified commands include the Military Airlift Command (MAC) and Strategic Air Command (SAC).

Prior to July 28, FORSCOM was a major command of the U.S. Army and its commander, Gen. Joseph T. Palastra Jr., reported to the Army Chief of Staff. In his new role, Palastra reports for operational matters through the Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS) to Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger.

Gen. Palastra will continue to report to the Army Chief of Staff on matters related strictly to the Army, such as personnel and logistics.

Doctors, Nurses Can Benefit From Stipend Program

In November 1986, Congress enacted the Specialized Training Assistance Program (STRAP) to attract and retain health professionals engaged in specialized training in return for service in the Selected Reserve.

STRAP provides a stipend — $664 per month in FY 1988 — to Reservists training in anesthesiology, general surgery, orthopedic surgery, operating room nursing and nurse anesthesia.

For FY 1987, there is room for 400 participants in STRAP. The number will increase to 1,400 for FY 1988 and beyond. The program is open to those currently serving in the reserve components or those who apply for appointment and are offered a commission as Medical Corps or Army Nurse Corps officers.

A doctor or nurse must be in a troop program unit while receiving the stipend. This service will be credited toward fulfillment of the STRAP obligation, which is three years in the Selected Reserve for each year of financial assistance.

Application forms for STRAP may be obtained from unit training officers, PMOs at ARPERCEN, Office of the Surgeon General recruiting counselors and Army Recruiting Command nurse recruiters or counselors.

An Army Reserve Glossary

The Army, and the Army Reserve, would be speechless without acronyms. Most of those appearing in this magazine are known to many Reservists, but if you're mystified, here's a glossary of the more frequently used acronyms:

AC — Active Component. The two components of the Total Army are the active and the reserve. The reserve component includes the Army Reserve and the National Guard.

ADT — Active Duty for Training. This type of active duty is performed by any Reservist attending a school, counterpart training or other special training activities.

AGR — Active Guard/Reserve. Army Reservists on full-time active duty in support of Reserve units and programs. The National Guard has a program of the same name, which is administered separately.

ARCOM — Army Reserve Command. One of 21 geographic major Army Reserve commands throughout the U.S. (plus one in Germany). Most (but not all) Army Reserve units are subordinate to an ARCOM, which is commanded by a Reserve major general.

ARPERCEN — Army Reserve Personnel Center in St. Louis, Mo. The nationwide administrative and personnel management center for the Army Reserve. It is the headquarters for AGR, IMA and IRR Reservists.

AR — Army Regulation.

AT — Annual Training. Active duty performed annually (usually for two or three weeks) by Army Reserve units and by IMA Reservists.

DA — Department of the Army. The headquarters of the Army, located primarily in the Pentagon, Washington, D.C.

FORSCOM — Forces Command. The Army specified command headquartered at Fort MacPherson, Ga., which commands virtually all Army Reserve units in the U.S.

FY — Fiscal Year. This is the budgetary and training year for the Army. It starts on Oct. 1 and ends on Sept. 30.

IDT — Inactive Duty Training. Defined by AR 140-1. The most common example of IDT is weekend drill.

IMA — Individual Mobilization Augmentee. A Reservist who is assigned to an active component agency with which he or she would mobilize in case of emergency. IMA's serve at least two weeks of AT with their unit of assignment each year.

IRR — Individual Ready Reserve. A Reservist who does not belong to a Reserve unit or hold an IMA assignment. IRR soldiers do not normally drill but may serve tours of ADT. In case of a mobilization, IRR soldiers would receive orders from ARPERCEN.

MILPERCEN — Military Personnel Center. Located in Alexandria, Va., this agency is the active component counterpart to ARPERCEN, and has some responsibilities affecting the Army Reserve.

OCAR — Office of the Chief, Army Reserve. The DA staff agency in Washington responsible for Army Reserve budget and policy matters.

SIDPERS — Standard Installation/Division Personnel System. The Army Reserve-wide computerized personnel data base.

Other acronyms are defined the first time they are used in a story.

Army Ten-Miler Set For Oct. 11

Army Reservists are encouraged to join in the third annual Army Ten-Miler, to take place Oct. 11 in Washington, D.C.

Last year, 1,800 runners from throughout the country competed for individual and team honors, including recognition for the three top reserve components teams. Reserve teams can also compete for the Commander's Cup, which will go to the highest finishing military team.

Team registration must reach race headquarters by Sept. 25; individual registration by Oct. 1. There will be no late team registration, but individuals can register up to 7:30 a.m. on the day of the race.

Applications or more information are available from Army Recreation Services, The Pentagon, Room 3A146, Washington, D.C. 20310-6900.

Food Service Awards

The 1012th General Support Company, Fremont, Nebr., has received the 1987 Philip A. Connelly Award for the best U.S. Army Reserve field kitchen. The runner-up was HHC, 1st Battalion, 321st Infantry Regiment, Columbia, S.C.

Co-sponsored by the Department of the Army and the International Food Service Executives Association, the Connelly Awards have been granted each year since 1968. In addition to the Army Reserve field kitchen category, there are three categories for active component food service operations and one category for the National Guard.

The senior food service sergeants from the winning and runner-up units received their awards during the IFSEA's annual meeting in Miami in August. The awards are in honor of the past president of the IFSEA who worked with military food service programs for more than 25 years.

OER Reminder

The Army's Military Personnel Center has taken steps to remind active component officers of the requirement to render an evaluation report for USAR officers serving ADT for 11 days or more.

Each year, several thousand IRR and IMA officers serve ADT tours with active component organizations, for which they are entitled to an Officer Evaluation Report (OER). A significant number of reports don't find their way to the officer's files, and both active and reserve officials have come to the conclusion that many of the missing OER's were never prepared by the unit. MILPERCEN and ARPERCEN are working on the problem together.

Latest on Commissaries

Don't be surprised to learn of a change in the method by which Reservists gain access to commissaries. The system which went into effect earlier this year (involving last December's Leave and Earnings Statement (LES), especially validated) has not been exactly trouble-free. Department of Defense officials are rethinking the system; changes for next year may be announced by the time you read this.

Meanwhile, in late June the Army issued instructions on how units can replace lost, destroyed or erroneous LES forms.

Technicians Wanted!

The Army Reserve Technician (ART) program is offering civilian employment with excellent career opportunities in several states.

The Civilian Personnel Office at Fort McCoy, Wis., is recruiting to fill positions in the states of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Ohio and Wisconsin. Positions are available in both Wage Grade (WG) and General Schedule (GS) status. For more information, write: Special Examining Unit, Civilian Personnel Office, Fort McCoy, Sparta, WI 54656, or call (608) 388-3781, FTS 780-3781, or Autovon 280-3781.

In New York, the 77th ARCOM is seeking WG mechanics in all grades, to fill immediate vacancies at Fort Totten. If interested, phone Mr. Gonsalves at (718) 352-5655.

Army Expands SURE-PAY To Reserve Components

The Army's SURE-PAY program is being expanded to include the reserve components. The Vice Chief of Staff of the Army directed the expansion upon learning that reserve component participation is less than 10 percent, compared to 82 percent among active component soldiers.

SURE-PAY is a system that automatically deposits soldiers' monthly inactive duty training (IDT) pay into their personal accounts at a bank, credit union or savings and loan association.

With SURE-PAY, soldiers are ready to meet their personal and family financial obligations even if they are deployed. With a joint checking account, the spouse can continue to support the family even if the soldier is away for many weeks. In addition, it eliminates the inconvenience of replacing a lost check or having to make a trip to the bank to deposit a check.

All soldiers entering the Army Reserve after Oct. 1 will sign a contract agreement to enroll in SURE-PAY. Soldiers who are already in the Reserve will be "grandfathered" and their participation is optional, but they are encouraged to participate.

Starting in November, SURE-PAY participants will be notified by mail before payday of the amount deposited in their checking or savings account.

The U.S. Army Finance and Accounting Center (USAFAC) at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., has developed a course on checkbook maintenance that will be available to Army Reserve and National Guard units, which may use the material to train soldiers who do not have checking accounts and soldiers having difficulty maintaining a checking account. The course will be available after Sept. 1 from major Army Reserve commands.

New soldiers, both active and Reserve, will receive SURE-PAY training during advanced individual training (AIT).

"The success of SURE-PAY rests heavily with unit commanders," said Maj. Fred Sadrak, project officer with the JUMPS-RC pay branch at USAFAC. "Their salesmanship will influence the number of soldiers electing SURE-PAY, but their job will be easier than it was for their counterparts on active duty because more than 80 percent of all Reserve and National Guard soldiers have checking accounts."

SPECIAL FEATURE

282nd Named USAR Aviation's Best

By William J. Hayes

For members of the 282nd Aviation Company, based at Knox Army Heliport at Fort Rucker, Ala., the May drill was a little different from the routine.

It was their first weekend drill after being named the outstanding USAR aviation unit for 1986 at the national convention of the Army Aviation Association of America (AAAA).

The 282nd provides air movement of troops and supplies for other Army units. The 282nd is part of the 787th Maintenance Bn. (General Support), an element of the 121st ARCOM.

The 282nd's commander, Maj. Gregory N. Beaman, credited each member of each element of the company for its selection for honors.

"From the youngest private, through the noncommissioned officer corps and the officers, the award is a result of a total team effort," Beaman said.

"I feel the award is a pat on the back for the entire unit," agreed 1st Sgt. Jackie J. Bradley, who has been assigned to the unit since it was reactivated in 1975.

Members of the unit make their homes throughout the "wiregrass" region of Alabama, Georgia and Florida. Some pursue civilian aviation careers in cockpit or hanger.

For example, Beaman said, many maintenance personnel are employed by Sikorsky Support Service, Inc., the maintenance contractor for the U.S. Army Aviation Center at Fort Rucker. Some of the aviators in the unit are flight instructors with Pan Am Support Services, which provides flight instruction contract services.

1986: A Busy Year

The 282nd accomplished several significant missions and objectives overseas and at home in 1986.

Members of the unit, with their aircraft and equipment, deployed to Panama Jan. 10 through May 31 last year to support Exercise Costa Abajo. After arriving in Panama, the unit established its operations center along a flight strip at Fort Sherman, near the north end of the Canal Zone.

Unit members conducted and supported transport flights from a supply point at the south end of the Canal Zone to the exercise site. The trip was a three-hour journey by land, but the 282nd could transport loads by air in less than 30 minutes.

When seasonal flooding damaged some bridges and forced closing of others along the surface route, the 282nd's aerial support became critical to success of the road-building project.

While working Costa Abajo, the unit also supported the Jungle Operations Training Center at Fort Sherman. Operating night and day in varied weather, members of the 282nd logged 5,800 sorties, 2,600 flight hours, 11,500 passengers, 155,000 pounds of sling loads and nearly a quarter-million pounds of onboard cargo, all without accident or incident.

Back at Knox Army Heliport throughout the year, the 282nd was making its transition from UH-1 to UH-60 Black Hawk helicopters. The 282nd is the first Army Reserve unit to transition to the UH-60.

The transition involves not just the usual flight and ground support training that goes along with that kind of equipment update. It also involves additional maintenance management, personnel and property management requirements to ensure that the aircrews, ground crews, unit equipment and paperwork are all in order as the new aircraft are phased into service.

The unit was cited for its strong leadership, management and technical skills, extra effort and dedication.

(William J. Hayes is a member of Fort Rucker's public affairs staff.)

CW2 Ralph Farris, an aircraft maintenance technician with duties as a maintenance test pilot, checks the tail rotor assembly of a UH-1. This aircraft won't fly until adjustments are made to meet specifications.

Army photo by William Hayes

The IRR Screen
We're Ready, Only If You Are

By Peter Shugert

Watch out for the Sept. 9 edition of *Sports Illustrated*. The Army is reaching out to its Individual Ready Reserve (IRR) in a public awareness and advertising campaign to boost attendance at IRR screens at recruiting stations across the country. It's the first ad for the Army on the IRR screen, and it's the first ad produced in conjunction with the Army's new advertising agency to go from concept to print.

The ad, part of which appears on this issue's back cover, tells IRR soldiers that, if they have not heard from the Army about the mandatory screenings, they should call, toll-free, (800) 654-3745 for more information. Reservists in Alaska and Missouri can call collect (314) 263-7230.

That number, by the way, is for information about the IRR screen only. If you have questions regarding training or educational opportunities in your field which are unrelated to the screening, call the "800" number for your military specialty (see page 13).

This particular issue of *Sports Illustrated* has 10 percent more circulation than any other issue except the "swimsuit" issue. The reason for its popularity is that it is the fall football preview.

IRR is Important

So you ask, what's all the hoopla about? It's about the major initiative to call up, for one day, soldiers in the IRR at some 2,200 recruiting stations nationwide. The effort, which has been underway for almost a year now, is the largest peacetime call-up of the IRR ever conducted.

If you're in the IRR — and many of you who receive *Army Reserve Magazine* are — then together you constitute 15 percent of the Army's total manpower, which is to say the Army needs you if there were to be a call-up. In fact, by FY 1989, 52 percent of our defense forces will be in the reserve components.

That's why Individual Ready Reservists are so important to the Army, since it is this manpower pool that possesses the military training and experience needed on short notice to help bring the Army to full strength.

As the nation places more reliance on the reserve components, it is critical for the Army to ascertain the availability and readiness of the IRR. The Army's IRR is the second largest source of trained manpower with recent military experience available today (those retirees eligible for mobilization constitute the largest source).

Learning Process

It's an educational process for the Army and an awareness process for the IRR and the public. Since it is new to the Army and to the IRR, the Army is constantly refining its program.

The Army is committed to the program — so much so that it is making it mandatory for Reservists to report for one day, during their birth month, to a local recruiting station for the screen.

Recent changes in Army regulations gives the Army a variety of options to enforce if an individual does not participate. These options range from changing the status of discharge (from honorable to dishonorable) to the possibility of imprisonment.

But, because the IRR screen is just out of its infancy, the Army prefers to hold off on possible sanctions against the soldier, and go on the attack by alerting Individual Ready Reservists to the statutory obligation through various public awareness campaigns.

This media blitz covers production of public service announcements, video news releases, media tours and interviews with Individual Ready Reservists on radio, to name just a few.

The Army issues a day's pay to IRR soldiers who attend the screen. Considering it just takes a few hours, that may work out to quite a bit per hour, depending on pay status.

New Information

Prior to the IRR screen, the only obligation of a soldier in the IRR was to keep the Army informed of any change in address or status. This has all changed.

Already, the screen has given the Army valuable information. For every IRR soldier screened, there are an average of nearly two changes that must be entered into the IRR database; many of these are changes in address and telephone numbers. This is critical information if the Army is trying to get hold of you.

The Army admits it's not happy with the number of IRR soldiers not reporting, but realizes that the screen is a new program and it will take time to catch on.

In the coming months, don't be surprised if you see more publicity about the IRR screen in various media. The message is that the Army really does need you; and that the Army is only ready if you are.

So if you're an Individual Ready Reservist, you should have received over the past year official communication about the one-day screening. The only exceptions are if:

- You are within 120 days of ending your service obligation.
- You live overseas.
- You live more than 100 miles from the nearest recruiting station.

If you're in the IRR and didn't hear from the Army about the screen — and you aren't in one of those three categories — call the toll-free "800" number . . . "It's One Call You Really Need to Make."

(Peter Shugert is a member of OCAR's public affairs staff.)

U.S. ARMY RESERVE

LETTERS

IRR Commissary Privileges

Sir:

The article on the News Commissary Rules (*Army Reserve Magazine*, Issue 1/87) was very interesting and informative. I am now a member of the IRR because of the mandatory removal policy for enlisted personnel. The rules pertaining to this group of Reservists has my interest and the interest of many other IRR members.

As you know, the IRR has been neglected and treated very unfairly over the years in the area of benefits. Surely, whomever determines if the IRR is eligible for commissary privileges will make the decision in our favor.

Has a decision been made yet?

CSM William E. McClain
Ellenwood, Ga.

Good news and bad news — eligibility for commissary benefits has been extended to the IRR, but for the moment on a different basis than other Reservists.

The system created for use by troop unit Reservists, involving a specially annotated December Leave and Earnings Statement (LES), doesn't work for IRR soldiers (who don't normally receive a December LES). As a "quick fix" to let IRR and IMA soldiers (who have the same problem) into commissaries, the old pre-1987 system has been continued.

You can access the commissary during ADT lasting more than 72 hours. You need your ADT orders, an ID card and an ARPERCEN memorandum which you should receive with your orders. Family members need the orders, the memo and a Reserve Components Dependent ID Card or other photo identification card.

For more about the status of the commissary access situation, see page 5 of this magazine.

Does Experience Count?

Sir:

The Army Reserve spends a lot of time and money advertising for experienced soldiers, but is that really what you want?

I spent 12 years on active duty, leaving in November 1979. I didn't join the Reserves at that time because I was warned that it could cost me my job, and it's difficult for long term enlisted personnel, especially Vietnam vets, to find good jobs.

Two years ago, at the age of 35, I attempted to enlist in the Army Reserve. The best offer (the only offer) I was given was to drop out of college for a few months to attend BCT and AIT in the pay grade of E1. My long experience and dedication didn't matter, not did the fact that I was an honors student majoring in math and sciences. I was told quite explicitly that the Army Reserve didn't want people my age, so they kept the better offers for younger persons and discouraged the older ones.

There are two types of people who stay in the Army — those who are afraid to get out and those who are professional soldiers at heart. I was, and still am, one of the latter. When I was told that I wasn't wanted because of my age, it was the greatest insult ever paid me. In the business world, 35 is considered young. If the Army wants to consider people washed up at that age, then maybe we (you) don't deserve to win any more wars.

Richard L. Coulson
Eastern Michigan University

Long AT

Sir:

I read with interest the letter from Capt. John B. Stinson, Co. B, 1st Bn., 11th Special Forces Group (Airborne), (*Army Reserve Magazine*, Issue 1/87).

To my knowledge there was at least one other company-sized unit who can beat Co. B's record for a single AT period — the Signal Company, 11th Signal Forces Gp. (ABN).

This company performed a 40-day AT — from 15 April 1986 to 24 May 1986. It was Signal Company's base station which provided the communications link between the A teams, of which Co. B was a part, and the Special Forces Operational Base OCONUS. We were in uniform on AT for 40 days and outside the Continental U.S. (OCONUS) for 38.

One other company-sized unit may match our record. The 11th Special Forces Group (ABN) Service Company provided the service support for all OCONUS personnel of the group.

SSgt. Kenneth A. Vance
Ft. Meade, Maryland

Replacing Medals

Sir:

I recently had a burglary at my house in which several of my medals were taken. Would you please advise how I can get them replaced. I will gladly defray all costs.

Lt. Col. Jack R. Cline
No. Hollywood, Calif.

Retired and/or discharged Army personnel may request an original or replacement issue of their decorations and awards from ARPERCEN.

The request should be accompanied by a copy of your separation document from each period of active duty and ADT of 90 days or longer, and/or copies of orders awarding you the claimed medals.

Requests should be addressed to ARPERCEN, Attn.: DARP-PAS-EAW, 9700 Page Blvd., St. Louis, Mo. 63132-5200.

Vietnam Uniform Collector

Sir:

I wish to ask the help of your readers. I am assembling a collection of field uniforms from the Vietnam War for preservation and display. Uniforms of any rank, unit or branch would be greatly appreciated. Biographical or service data would be welcomed. I will be happy to reimburse donors for postage costs.

Capt. Gilbert W. Burket
94-447 Kiilani St.
Mililani, HI 96789

W-4 Question

Sir:

I would like to submit a new W-4 form to reflect changes in my exemptions (as well as to comply with the law). However, as an IRR member "called up" only on my screening day, I do not have a unit to submit it to. Could you supply the correct address?

Name Withheld by Request

No need for concern. You filled out the appropriate W-4 for the day's pay you received for the IRR screen. When you next perform activity for which you earn pay (next year's screen or ADT) you will then fill out a new W-4.

Late Orders

Sir:

I would like to respond to the letter from MSgt. C.K. Nixon in the Fall 1986 issue in regard to late receipt of orders. MSgt. Nixon makes reference to both annual training and ADT orders. I find it extremely difficult to believe that the problems should be as widespread as MSgt. Nixon seems to infer.

I was a unit member from 1962 until July 1985 and at no time were my orders for either annual training or ADT on such a short-fuze basis as indicated in MSgt. Nixon's letter. I was fortunate in that my employer would accept my word that the two weeks I would be away would be for military duty and that orders would be provided when received.

In the event of an ADT period, the requirement was usually known enough in advance to keep supervisors notified in ample time for adjustments to be made. I am aware that municipal and government agencies have policies that require orders on file to ensure that military time is not charged as annual leave.

A Reservist usually has firm dates for AT made known to him anywhere from six months to as much as a year in advance of the training. This should allow him ample time to at least inform his employer of the dates and purpose of an absence. Individuals should even know well in advance whether they will be advance party, driver or whatever would require additional days.

ADT periods may not be known as much in advance but a master sergeant should be experienced and knowledgeable enough to not be as inconvenienced as MSgt. Nixon seems to have been.

In the event orders are not received in time to advise employers in the time frame they desire, nothing beats good old-fashioned conversation with one's supervisor from time to time.

As a member of the IRR since July 1985, let me add a word about the folks with whom I deal at ARPERCEN. They bend over backward to be straightforward and honest in their dealings with their charges about orders. If Maj. Eckert, SFC Anderson or Sharon Black of the E9 section tell you orders are in the mail, check your mailbox.

SGM Herman D. Thompson Jr.
Memphis, Tenn.

Smoking and Soldiering

Sir:

I am relieved that no one told the victorious troops of World War II that smoking was a deadly plague on mankind; otherwise, they would probably have lost the war. You order men to fix bayonets and attack a fortified enemy position, but God forbid those cigarettes — they're hazardous to your health.

We should have known something was wrong when the Army issued cigarettes with C-rations and in hospitals. The Red Cross gave packs away with each cup of coffee. Generals MacArthur and Eisenhower and Winston Churchhill all smoked — but they died young (84, 89 and 91, respectively).

The British Medical Association is amazed at the American Medical Association's ability to gather statistics on non-smoker ailments caused by smokers, since they say the numbers are statistically insignificant.

Three campaign strategies have been designed by the Army to effect an attitudinal change in smokers.

First, "change the macho image of the smoker." I agree, we cannot have an army with a macho image. This could psychologically injure our socially disoriented society, since men cannot seem to decide whether they're men and women seem to be trying to decide something.

Second, change the attitude "that smoking relieves stress." I agree, the smoker just "thinks" he is relaxed, like astronauts "think" they are going to the moon.

Third, and most absurd, shift from "smoking is OK" to "combat-ready soldiers don't smoke." I agree, you cannot smoke in a body bag.

I don't condone smoking, but I believe there are critically more important issues to be solved.

J.W. Austin
Reno, Nev.

Fan of the 77th

Sir:

Even at 65, as an Army combat infantry officer in World War II I am still keenly interested in the U.S. Army. I was an ROTC officer from college, and I was called to active duty in World War II. I was in the Army Reserve after the war.

My son-in-law is a sergeant in the Army Reserve in Minneapolis. He sent me your Fall 1986 magazine with the cover of the Statute of Liberty and three Army Reservists from the 77th (Statue of Liberty) Infantry Division. I am really proud! I hung the 77th cover in a frame in my den. I was in the 77th Division in World War II!

Capt. Donald Jillson
Mt. Kisco, N.Y.

The 77th is an Army Reserve Command (ARCOM) now, but its soldiers proudly trace their lineage and heritage to the 77th Infantry Division of which Capt. Jillson was a member.

Rough Spring, Summer Show That Safety Is No Casual Matter

Even in peacetime, the military can be a hazardous occupation. This is as true for the reserve components as for the active component. Several tragic events of this spring and summer have reinforced the point.

- Eight Reservists and two Texas National Guardsmen were killed in a helicopter crash at Fort Hood, Texas.
- Two National Guard aviators were killed off the coast of Florida when their OV-1 Mohawk crashed.
- A Washington National Guardsman was killed in a private vehicle accident on the way to drill.
- Two Arkansas National Guardsmen were killed and one hurt when an 8-inch howitzer overturned at Fort Chaffee.

These tragedies show that safety needs to be a constant concern of those taking part in military training.

PEOPLE

The Army's top recruiting and retention NCO's for 1986 were honored recently at a Pentagon ceremony, including two Reservists. Army Reserve recruiter of the year was **SSgt. Gene H. Webb Jr.** of the Albuquerque, N.M., Recruiting Battalion. Reserve Retention career counselor of the year was **MSgt. Reno C. Wells** of the 1st Bn., 409th Infantry, 205th Inf. Bde., St. Paul, Minn.

An Army Reservist has been honored by the governor of Alabama as one of 18 outstanding enlisted military personnel in that State. Gov. Guy Hunt recognized **SFC Richard Saito** of Birmingham, chaplain's assistant supervisor with the 121st ARCOM. Saito is associate pastor of a Baptist church in Hueytown.

Reserve Aviators Help Recover World War II Bomb

By SP4 Jonathon Montag

An Army Reserve aircrew safely extracted a 1,000-pound World War II bomb from a Maryland beach in July, assisting active component explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) specialists.

The bomb was discovered July 7 by children playing at Kent Island Beach on Chesapeake Bay. After members of the 149th Ordnance Det. (EOD) examined the bomb, they summoned a UH-1H "Huey" from the 97th ARCOM Aviation Support Facility at Fort Meade, Md., to sling-load the bomb and carry it to a waiting truck.

When they arrived, the aircrew could not be sure if the bomb was armed. "We decided that the best option was to go out over the water about a quarter-mile, then come back in instead of loading the bomb directly onto the truck," said 2nd Lt. Todd Stock, the flight commander. "We circled around so we would not fly over people or houses." The bomb was later transported and exploded harmlessly by the EOD personnel.

"We have a reputation for doing a lot of odd missions," is how Stock explained the Reserve helicopter's involvement. As a civilian, Stock is standardization instructor pilot for the 97th.

Who says the Army Reserve isn't glamorous? **Sgt. Christine Fong,** a member of Honolulu's 322nd Civil Affairs Co., credits her Army Reserve experience as giving her the confidence to become Miss Chinatown Hawaii for 1987. "I never envisioned myself as the pageant type, but it's like the Reserve — if I didn't try, I never would have known."

Connecticut runners raised scholarship funds for children of deceased Vietnam veterans and were reawakened to the spirit of the Citizen/Soldier during the second annual Viet Vet Road Race in Norwalk. The event was not a USAR activity, but most of the organizers were Reservists or Guardsmen. Capt. **Domenic Sammarco,** S3 of the 340th Gen. Hosp., says the event will continue in years to come. He certainly has the support of his boss — hospital commander Lt. Col. **Michael Mittelman** finished fifth in the men's over-50 class.

Two Reservists from the 4156th U.S. Army Reserve Forces School, Broken Arrow, Okla., share an unusual honor. Both **Maj. Frank Marcum** and **MSgt. Charles W. Sasser** nearly had the opportunity to go into space. Marcum, a teacher, and Sasser, a journalist, were both finalists in programs to select members of their professions to accompany space shuttle flights.

Fong: Miss Chinatown Hawaii

The *Challenger* tragedy also affected them both. Marcum was one of 113 finalists in the Teacher-in-Space competition won by Christa McAuliffe, who died aboard the *Challenger*. Sasser was among 100

Marcum (left) and Sasser: Space-minded.

Journalist-in-Space finalists, but because of the disaster, no journalist was selected to fly.

Josh Whiting loves the Army so much his classmates in West Valley, Utah, call him "GI Josh." Since enthusiasm for the Army is a prerequisite for a successful recruiter, local recruiters named Josh one of their own and presented him with a camouflage jacket complete with recruiting badge, patch and dog tags.

The recruiters also presented Josh his school's "Most Courageous Student" award; Josh was hit by a dump truck near his school in 1985, is completely paralyzed, and attends classes in a wheelchair equipped with a life support system.

"GI Josh" Whiting and his dad look over his new BDU jacket, held by SSgt. Gary Campbell, Army Reserve recruiter.

Dolas David Bain, a medic from Alabama, won a bronze star in combat in Europe in December 1944 with the 83rd Infantry Division. But he didn't receive the medal he earned — until this year. The officer who presented the medal was another Dolas Bain — the hero's son, Maj. **Dolas Dale Bain**, executive officer of the 926th Engineer Bn., Birmingham, Ala. The major was an infant when his father earned the medal during a night attack through a Belgian swamp as his division raced to relieve the trapped 4th Infantry Division.

Anchors Away — Shipboard Army Reservist

By Capt. Cliff Fukuda

You wouldn't expect to find an Army Reserve officer on the deck of the *U.S.S. Tarawa* off the coast of Thailand, but that's where Capt. Jose Uson found himself last fall.

As a part of a team from the 1085th Training Exercise and Maneuver Group, Honolulu, Uson was participating in Exercise Cobra Gold in the Gulf of Siam.

The exercise is conducted annually by the U.S. and Thailand. Last year's exercise included elements from the U.S. Army, Air Force and Navy and the Royal Thai Army and Navy.

The mission of the *Tarawa* was to deploy elements of a landing force through the use of various airborne and amphibious vehicles. Uson served as an Army liaison officer, briefing the force commander, an admiral, on Army ground operations. "Every morning, I and the other liaison officers would meet with the admiral for a briefing," he explained.

Uson was given a great deal of freedom aboard the *Tarawa*. "I was basically given free rein. I could go anywhere I wanted. In fact, I got to go "upstairs" and see how things were run. It was overwhelming to see the amount of assets an admiral has at his disposal," he said.

It wasn't all work for Uson, though. During off-duty hours, he used the library, movie theater, exchange, lounge, gym and snack room aboard ship. After the exercise, he even managed to fit in a day of sightseeing in Thailand.

Uson still has memories of his sea duty. "I was impressed by the naval tactical operations, and it was interesting working with the attached Royal Thai officers."

Capt. Jose Uson (inset) and his training site, the *U.S.S. Tarawa*.

Ground-Pounders and Blue Suiters

GLO Brings 'Em Together

By Capt. Gary S. Calabrese

Check Six, Electric Jet, Fox Three, Hog, Trip A, Whizzo, SLUF . . .

New slang for an Army weapon system? Some strange new Army computer language for fire control?

No way. It's Blue Suit (i.e., Air Force) language.* But what's this kind of talk doing in *Army Reserve* Magazine?

The Army Reserve is now working with the Air Force Reserve and the Air National Guard in a new program, known as GLO, for Ground Liaison Officer. GLO attaches IRR combat arms officers and enlisted soldiers for duty with Air Force Reserve and Air National Guard tactical fighter and airlift units.

Army Airland Battle doctrine emphasizes close coordination between air support and ground units. Until the establishment of the GLO program, this link had not been addressed in the reserve components. The GLO program enables soldiers to stay proficient in the skills needed to orchestrate mutually supporting air and ground operations.

Under this program, IRR officers and enlisted soldiers are attached as Ground Liaison Teams (GLT) to Air Force Reserve and Air National Guard units. The program provides each soldier with 38 days' active duty training annually, with 24 of the days allocated for the one-weekend-a-month drill and the remaining 14 days designated for annual training/deployment. In most cases, the annual training/deployment is overseas.

Many Responsibilities

GLT soldiers help their blue-suiters understand Army maneuver operations (both friendly and enemy), tactics, interpretation of the land battle, identification friend or foe (IFF) capabilities, and air defense unit operations and capabilities (friendly and enemy), just to name a few of their responsibilities.

The GLO program is still in its fledgling stages, but it is off to a fast start. A Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) between the Army Reserve, Air Force Reserve and Air National Guard has recently been concluded on the duties and responsibilities of GLT personnel. Coordination with the U.S. Army Liaison Group at U.S. Air Force, Europe headquarters in Germany has been established for GLT personnel in units with a NATO deployment wartime mission.

GLT personnel are able to attend the NATO Air Ground Operations School so that personnel are thoroughly familiar with the NATO theater of operations and NATO procedures for GLO operations.

GLT personnel are being integrated more and more by their units in their overseas deployment missions. Air Warrior/National Training Center Support, and unit Operational Readiness Inspections (ORI). All in all, GLT personnel have smoothly integrated with their units of attachment, while maintaining and representing Army interests and identity.

An additional feature for GLT personnel is the opportunity to fly in and become familiar with the unit of attachment's aircraft. GLT personnel have flown in the F-4, A-7, F-16, OA-37, C-130 and C-141. The reason for this is simple: GLT personnel must be able to understand the capabilities of the unit's aircraft and the characteristics of their pilots.

Pilots have their own mystique, and once the GLT is accepted by

Army Reserve Maj. Hank Hale gets hooked into the cockpit of an F-4E Phantom by its crew chief, a Missouri Air National Guardsman. Hale is Ground Liaison Officer with the Guard's 110th Tactical Fighter Squadron at St. Louis' Lambert Field.

Photo by Tech. Sgt. Brian Caughlan

For More Information

The GLO Program is managed by the Air Defense Branch, Officer Personnel Management Directorate, ARPERCEN. For information on the program, call toll-free (from outside Missouri) (800) 325-4895. From Missouri phones, call (314) 263-7872. Or, write ARPERCEN, ATTN: DARP-OPC-AD, 9700 Page Blvd., St. Louis, MO 63132-5200.

them, the better the working relationship. "We're all on the same team, but we speak different languages," says 1st Lt. Vern Dury, 110th Tactical Fighter Squadron, Missouri Air National Guard. GLT personnel translate the inter-service languages for total team operations in the Airland Battle.

Capt. Gary S. Calabrese, the author, was the first Army Reserve Ground Liaison Officer. He and Maj. (now Lt. Col.) Briggs Diuguid, Air Force advisor to the 442nd Tactical Fighter Wing (A-10), Air Force Reserve, in Grandview, Mo., in 1983 formulated a ground liaison type operation involving the attachment of Army Reserve combat arms officers to A-10 units. The 442nd TFW served as a test unit.

Calabrese entered the AGR program in 1985 and today is ARPERCEN's GLO project officer, coordinating with his counterparts at Headquarters, Air Force Reserve, Robins AFB, Ga., and the National Guard Bureau in Washington, D.C. Calabrese's GLO call is "Mongoose."

The author thanks 1st Lt. Vernon Dury, Missouri Air National Guard, for assistance with this article. He also credits Lt. Col. George Hutchison, chief of ARPERCEN's Combat Arms Division, Officer Personnel Management Directorate, for his support of and involvement in the development of the GLO program.

*Translation of terms in the beginning of this story:

Check Six: Visually monitoring the aircraft's rear quadrant for enemy fighters.

Electric Jet: The F-16 "Fighting Falcon" Air Superiority Fighter, nicknamed the Viper.

Fox Three: A gun attack by the aircraft.

Hog: Nickname for the A-10 Close Air Support aircraft.

Trip A: Antiaircraft artillery (AAA).

Whizzo: Nickname for the F-4 Weapons System Operators (WSO).

SLUF: Short Little Ugly Fella, nickname for the A-7 Strike Fighter.

ARPERCEN Telephone Numbers

All Army Reserve officers, and enlisted Reservists in the IMA or IRR, need to keep in touch with their personnel managers at ARPERCEN. Each personnel management officer (PMO) or Career Advisor has an "800" telephone number, accessible to you without charge if you are calling from any state except Alaska or Missouri. From those states, call the commercial number listed, collect. If you have access to Autovon, you can reach ARPERCEN with prefix 693- plus the same last four digits as the commercial number.

OFFICERS

Branch	Toll-Free	Commercial
Adjutant General	(800) 325-4981	(314) 263-7895
Air Defense	(800) 325-4895	(314) 263-7872
Armor	(800) 325-4953	(314) 263-7883
Army Nurse	(800) 325-4912	(314) 263-7881
Aviation: Commissioned	(800) 325-4385	(314) 263-7564
Aviation: Warrant	(800) 325-4382	(314) 263-7564
Chaplain	(800) 325-4914	(314) 263-7400
Chemical	(800) 325-4987	(314) 263-7522
Civil Affairs	(800) 325-4988	(314) 263-7824
Colonels (all)	(800) 325-4387	(314) 263-7431
Dental	(800) 325-4919	(314) 263-7752
Engineer	(800) 325-4987	(314) 263-7522
Field Artillery	(800) 325-4899	(314) 263-7871
Finance	(800) 325-4981	(314) 263-7895
Foreign Area Program	(800) 325-4988	(314) 263-7824
Infantry	(800) 325-4891	(314) 263-7849
Judge Advocate General	(800) 325-4916	(314) 263-7698
Medical	(800) 325-4919	(314) 263-7752
Medical Service/Specialist	(800) 325-4972	(314) 263-7860
Military Intelligence	(800) 325-4988	(314) 263-7824
Military Police	(800) 325-4986	(314) 263-7826
Ordnance	(800) 325-4958	(314) 263-7893
Quartermaster	(800) 325-4957	(314) 263-7844
Signal	(800) 325-4985	(314) 263-7547
Special Forces	(800) 325-4893	(314) 263-7817
Transportation	(800) 325-4980	(314) 263-7846
Veterinary	(800) 325-4919	(314) 263-7752
Warrant Officers*	(800) 325-4361	(314) 263-7763

*Less Aviation and Medical warrants.

ENLISTED

Branch	Toll-Free	Commercial
Administrative/ Personnel	(800) 325-4752	(314) 263-7343
Air Defense	(800) 325-4730	(314) 263-7614
Armor	(800) 325-4731	(314) 263-7627
Aviation	(800) 325-4759	(314) 263-7529
Communications/ Electronics	(800) 325-4755	(314) 263-7959
Engineer	(800) 325-4757	(314) 263-7431
Field Artillery	(800) 325-4730	(314) 263-7614
Health Services	(800) 325-4710	(314) 263-7976
Infantry	(800) 325-1878	(314) 263-7585
Logistics	(800) 325-4756	(314) 263-7699
Military Intelligence	(800) 325-4715	(314) 263-7690
Military Police	(800) 325-4715	(314) 263-7690
Ordnance	(800) 325-4753	(314) 263-7958
Sergeants Major/ CSM (all)	(800) 325-4754	(314) 263-7461
Special Forces	(800) 325-4750	(314) 263-7591
Transportation	(800) 325-4759	(314) 263-7529

On September 17, 1987:

The U.S. Constitution Is 200 Years Young

By Lt. Col. David Holland

Sept. 17, 1987, is the 200th anniversary of the formal signing of the Constitution of the United States and the adjournment of the Constitutional Convention. It also marks the highlight and end of the first year of the national celebration of the Constitution's bicentennial, an observance that will extend to 1991.

A Presidential commission, headed by Warren E. Burger, former Chief Justice of the United States, is overseeing the national commemoration. Headquarters, Department of the Army, has been given the responsibility for bicentennial activities within the Department of Defense. Retired Lt. Gen. Robert Arter heads the DOD bicentennial program.

Themes

The commemoration of the Constitution's bicentennial has been organized into five themes, one for each of the five years of the Bicentennial period:

1987: Framing the Constitution. The Constitutional Convention was held in the summer of 1787. It culminated with the formal signing of the finished document on Sept. 17, 1787.

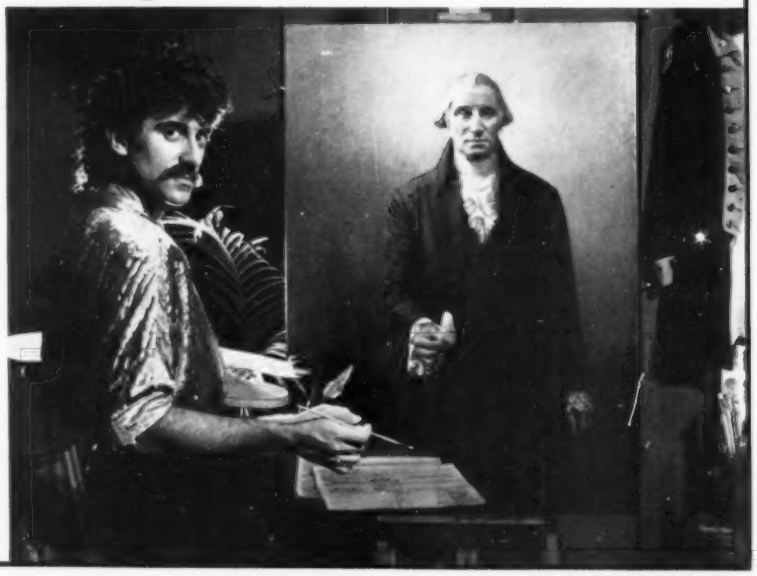
1988: The Ratification. The signing of the Constitution was only the first step. It then had to be ratified by nine states to become effective. The national debate on ratification produced The Federalist papers, a detailed explanation of the Constitution by Alexander Hamilton, James Madison and John Jay. New Hampshire became the ninth state to ratify the Constitution, on June 21, 1788. The crucial states of Virginia and New York followed in July.

1989: Establishment of Government — National Defense. The year 1789 saw the convening of the first Congress, the inauguration of George Washington as the first President, and the establishment of the U.S. Supreme Court. The War Department — the predecessor to the Department of Defense — was also established in 1789.

About the Painting

The painting on the cover is the work of Robert Scholler, an Austrian artist who maintains a studio in Clearwater, Fla. Scholler, 37, specializes in portraits and was moved to paint this special portrait "to remind Americans of their responsibility for the Constitution and the freedom it brings." Scholler researched the portrait extensively, including visits to historic sites and museums.

Scholler presented the portrait to the National Commission on the Bicentennial of the U.S. Constitution. Both that commission and the DOD Bicentennial Office plan to use the portrait extensively in conjunction with events and activities observing the bicentennial.



Artist Scholler putting finishing touches on his portrait of George Washington with the U.S. Constitution.

Photo by Cynthia Daniel

1990: The Judiciary — Uniform Code of Military Justice. The first session of the U.S. Supreme Court was held in 1790. The Department of Defense bicentennial observance will be focused on the role of law, specifically the Uniform Code of Military Justice, in the U.S. armed services.

1991: The Bill of Rights. The first ten amendments to the Constitution, known collectively as the Bill of Rights, were ratified in 1791. Among other things, the Bill of Rights guarantees freedom of religion, speech, the press, assembly and petition. It bars unreasonable search and seizure, prohibits a person from being forced to incriminate himself, mandates a speedy and fair trial, and prohibits cruel and unusual punishment.

Reserve Activities

There are several ways that Army Reserve facilities and units can participate in the bicentennial commemoration. One option for an installation is to become a Bicentennial Defense Community. In return for developing and carrying out programs and activities to honor the Constitution, a Bicentennial Defense Community is permitted to use the bicentennial logo and to fly the bicentennial flag. There is also the satisfaction of furthering appreciation for the Constitution and the nation it established.

To become a Bicentennial Defense Community, an Army Reserve center must establish a bicentennial committee, develop a commemorative program, and submit an application to the Army's Chief of Public Affairs. Applications and details may be obtained from the DOD Bicentennial Office, ATTN: SABC, Pentagon Room 3E522, Washington, D.C. 20310-0107.

A Constitution race packet provides another way to observe the bicentennial. The packet has been designed for use by all military units and facilities and is intended to serve as a guide for organizations wishing to incorporate a bicentennial theme into runs or races. The packet includes color samples of a race logo, a race completion certificate, a race number, start and finish banners and kilometer posters with bicentennial quotations. Packets can be obtained from the DOD Bicentennial Office.

California Student Wins Reserve Essay Contest

Anthony Kling, North Hollywood, Calif., accepts the etched-glass trophy marking him as the winner of the USAR National Essay Contest from Maj. Gen. William F. Ward Jr., Chief, Army Reserve.

Anthony Kling, a 17-year-old high school student from Los Angeles, Calif., is the first-place winner of the fifth annual U.S. Army Reserve National Essay Contest.

Kling's essay was picked from among 6,850 entries from more than 400 high schools nationwide.

Kling was honored June 26 in a special ceremony at the National Archives, where the original Constitution is on permanent display. Kling received a $1,000 U.S. Savings Bond, courtesy of the Reserve Officers Association (ROA), and an etched-glass trophy from the Army Reserve. His high school also received a trophy.

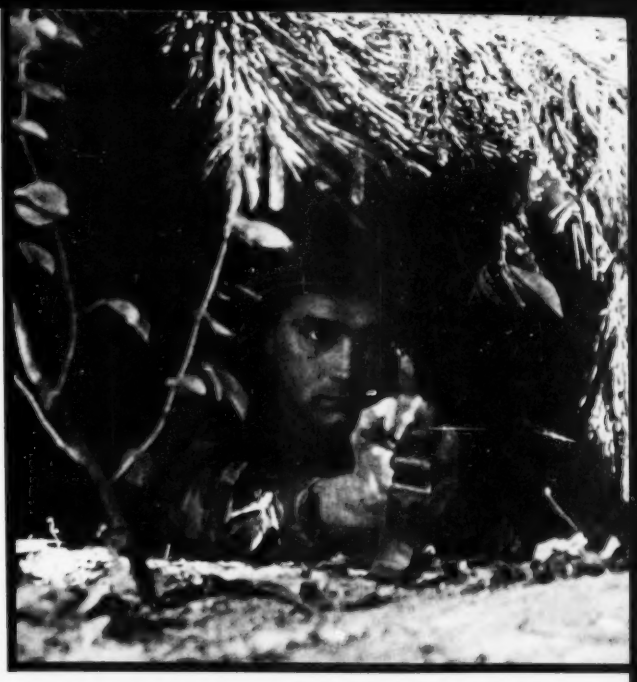
The Army Reserve National Essay Contest, which was recognized by the President's Commission on the Bicentennial of the U.S. Constitution, had as its theme a topic central to the nation's observance of the 200th anniversary of the Constitution.

Kling's winning essay (reprinted on the inside back cover) was selected by a panel of judges in Washington, D.C. On the panel were Laird Anderson, professor of communications, American University; William Beecher, Washington bureau chief, *Minneapolis Star & Tribune*; Bruce Ragsdale, assistant historian, Office for the Bicentennial, House of Representatives; Thomas DeFrank, White House correspondent, *Newsweek*; Barbara Vobejda, education editor, *Washington Post*; Patrick Carlton, professor of education, Virginia Polytechnic Institute; and Peter Shugert of the Office of the Chief, Army Reserve.

The second-place winner was Amy Lyn Butler, 18, of Ticonderoga High School, Ticonderoga, N.Y. Third place went to Justin Ayers, 16, of Northern Adirondack High School, Ellenburg Depot, N.Y.

AT Album

As this issue of *Army Reserve Magazine* went to press, the 1987 Annual Training (AT) season was in full swing. Here's what AT '87 looked like for soldiers in some Army Reserve units (clockwise from above; photographers' names are italicized): Medics from HHC 365th Engr. Bn., 315th Engr. Group, Schuylkillhaven, Pa., practice simulated medevac at Fort Indiantown Gap, Pa.: (from left) SP4 Thomas Parsons, SSgt. Roland Price, Sgt. Steven Smith and Sgt. Douglas Gust. (*SP4 Shawne Cressman*) ROTC Cadet Paul McKenna, training at Fort Bragg with the 19th Psychological Operations Co., Fort Snelling, Minn., begins an Australian rappel under the eye of Maj. Maurice Smith (left) and 1st Lt. Jeffery Beaver. (*SP4 Barry Roche*) PFC David Petrulsky, HHC 365th Engr. Bn., guards the perimeter from a well-concealed fighting position during AT at Fort Indiantown Gap. (*SP4 Shawne Cressman*) They aren't praying to the mantis god, but practicing hand/arm signals for guiding a helicopter to pick up a sling load. The soldiers are members of the 378th Supply & Service Bn., Annville, Pa., on AT at Fort Indiantown Gap. The helicopter is a CH-54 Tarhe from the 1028th Transportation Co., Pennsylvania National Guard. (*Sgt. Shawn Klimek*) A soldier of the 221st Ordnance Co., Ft. Wayne, Ind., directs a UH-60 Blackhawk during a "slingout" exercise at Blue Grass Army Depot, Ky. The ammunition handling outfit performed valuable mission training at the ammunition depot. (*Courtesy Blue Grass Army Depot*)



It's Back to School for 448th Engineers

By Maj. Ernesto Fonseca and Lt. Col. Luis M. Garcia

When Army Reservists from Puerto Rico's Company C, 448th Engineer Bn., unloaded their equipment from C-141 aircraft at Howard Air Force Base, Panama, last January, they knew they were there to undertake "engineer projects in support of incidental humanitarian assistance at local communities."

When the Reserve engineers left for home a few weeks later, they had translated those words into deeds — deeds which earned them the gratitude of the people of several villages in northern Panama.

C Co., based in Ponce, P.R., was participating in Exercise Kindle Liberty 87, under the operational control of the 536th Engineer Bn. After setting up a base camp at Rio Sereno, in the Chiriqui Province of northwestern Panama, the troops moved out to undertake projects as far as four hours from Rio Sereno.

Working with members of the Panamanian Defense Forces, the Puerto Rican engineers were able to capitalize on their shared Hispanic heritage and common Spanish language. Squad-sized elements would move to a project site and stay several days, staying in local schools (the students were on vacation) and being supported by helicopter from Rio Sereno.

At Canas Gordas, the 448th constructed a bell steeple for a local church, leveled the church floor and did some painting and carpentry. Electricians installed poles and lines to provide power for a pump, which plumbers cleaned and restored to operation.

At Caizan, the Reservists painted and repaired the roof of the school; built a latrine with cinder block walls, a metal roof and lavatories, and installed water and sewer lines.

At both Canas Gordas and Caizan, the engineers also built 75 student desks and four teacher's desks for the school, including four left-handed desks — the first ever seen in the area.

The biggest project was at Santa Clara, where two school latrines were repaired and reroofed and a new latrine was built, including a septic tank. The school roof was repaired, with an extended overhang to protect the children from rain. Culverts were laid to carry rain runoff from the schoolyard, and a new basketball court was constructed.

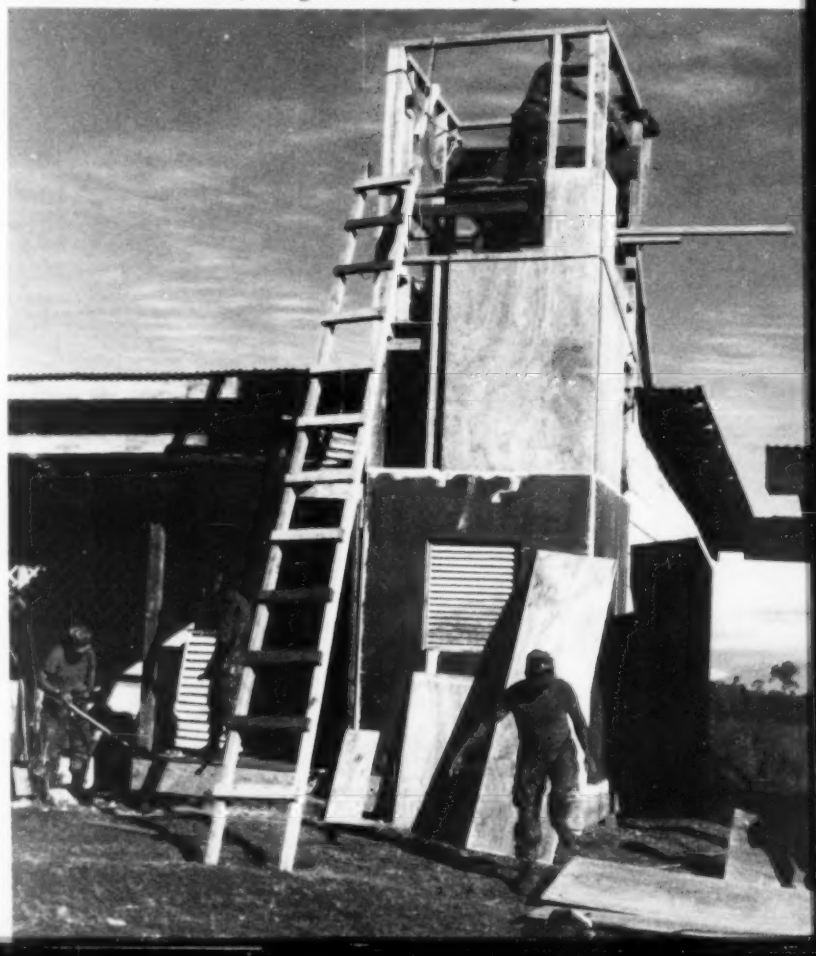
Two Santa Clara churches also were helped. Once church's benches were reinforced and painted, the latrine was repaired and painted, and new exterior and interior crosses were prepared. The other church received refurbished benches and 150 feet of culvert to carry rain runoff away from the structure.

The hard work and friendliness of the Reservists impressed the Santa Clarans, who showed their gratitude by treating the engineers with oranges and coffee and, on their last day in the community, with home-cooked meals.

Training far from home, in a real-world scenario, hand-in-hand with the active component provided a great challenge for the soldiers of Co. C, 448th Engineers. They met that challenge, with excellence.

Lt. Col. Luis M. Garcia is the chief of staff, 7581st U.S. Army Garrison, Fort Buchanan, P.R. Maj. Ernesto Fonseca, planner with the 7581st, coordinated Army Reserve participation at Exercise Kindle Liberty.

Engineers of CO. C, 448th Engineer Bn., dismantle a church steeple for repair at Canas Gordas, Panama, during Exercise Kindle Liberty.



'New GI Bill' Receives New Name, Permanent Status

By Lt. Col. Dave Holland

On June 1, 1987, President Ronald Reagan signed into law a measure making the New GI Bill permanent and changing its name to the Montgomery GI Bill.

The New GI Bill had been passed by Congress on a temporary basis in 1984, and was set to expire on June 30, 1988. Rep. G. V. "Sonny" Montgomery, Chairman of the House Committee on Veterans Affairs, was a major force behind the bill's initial passage and permanent extension.

The Montgomery GI Bill applies to officer and enlisted members of the Selected Reserve. This includes Troop Program Unit members, Individual Mobilization Augmentees (IMAs), and members of the Active Guard/Reserve (AGR).

The law provides a maximum benefit of $5,040 for pursuit of a bachelor's degree. No benefits are provided for pursuit of degrees beyond the bachelor's.

Monthly entitlements depend on whether an individual attends school full-time, three-quarters time or half time. Full-time students get $140 per month for 36 months. Students attending school on a three-quarters time basis get $105 per month for 48 months. Students attending school on a half-time basis get $70 per month for 72 months.

Eligibility Requirements

To be eligible for the Reserve Components benefits of the Montgomery GI Bill, a member of the Selected Reserve must:

- Be a secondary school graduate or equivalent; non-prior service members must become a secondary school graduate or equivalent before completion of initial active duty for training (IADT).
- Have completed 180 calendar days in the Selected Reserve.
- Have completed IADT.
- Have not received a baccalaureate degree or the equivalent.
- Be a satisfactory participant in the Army Reserve.
- Not be qualified for the All-Volunteer Force Educational Assistance Program, which is the portion of the New GI Bill concerning eligibility based on both active and reserve service.
- Not be receiving an ROTC scholarship.
- Have enlisted, reenlisted or extended an enlistment for six years after July 1, 1987.

For an officer, another requirement is that he or she must agree to serve in the Selected Reserve for six years in addition to any other Selected Reserve obligation.

Two Forms Required

Two forms are involved in obtaining benefits under the Montgomery GI Bill:

- DA Form 5435-R, Statement of Understanding, Selected Reserve Educational Assistance Program, is completed by all members of the Selected Reserve, regardless of their eligibility status. A copy is kept in an individual's official military records.
- DD Form 2384, the Notice of Basic Eligibility (NOBE), is furnished to every Army Reserve soldier at the time he or she becomes eligible. Soldiers should not have to ask for an NOBE because, like pay, it's an entitlement. The NOBE should be presented to the veterans affairs office of the institution the Reservist wants to attend.

Montgomery GI Bill benefits end for an individual upon receipt of a bachelor's degree, upon acceptance of an ROTC scholarship, on the date of separation or discharge from the Selected Reserve, or ten years after he or she becomes entitled to the benefits.

Coding Problems Affecting Reservists' GI Bill Benefits

Many Army Reservists are eligible for and anxious to receive Montgomery GI Bill benefits. Many Reservists have been notified of their eligibility for the program and others have already started school and are receiving checks.

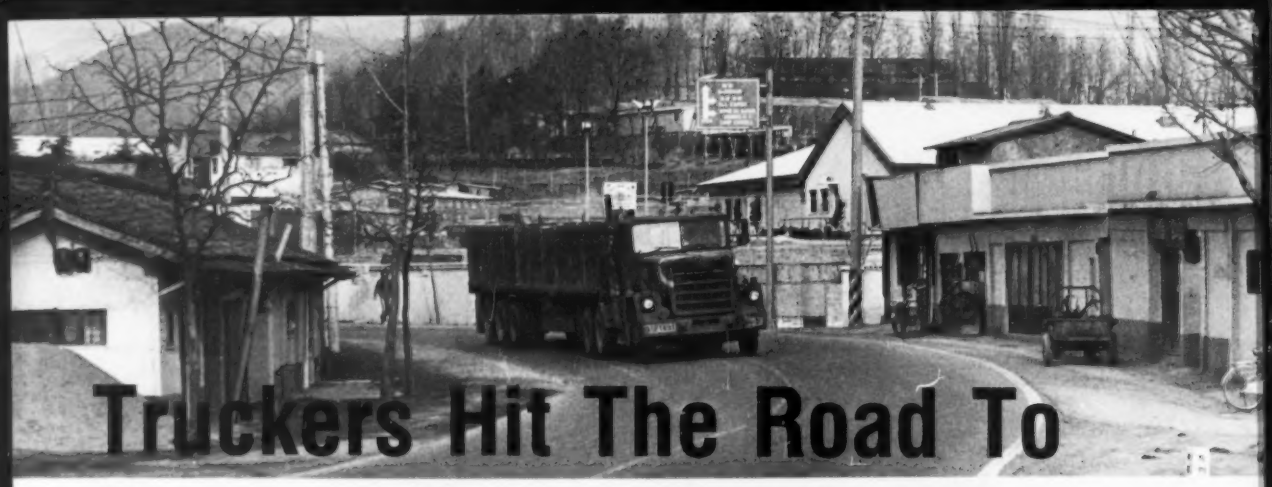
But a problem appears to be unfairly costing many Reservists their benefits. Army Reserve officials are particularly concerned because the problem is preventable.

GI Bill eligibility data is supposed to be coded in each Reservist's file in the SIDPERS system, but officials have discovered that this coding is not always done property, or at all. The coding is critical, because the SIDPERS data is used by the Veterans Administration to verify eligibility for benefits. When the SIDPERS data is not correct, there is nothing to indicate to the VA that the Reservist is eligible for the benefits.

When SIDPERS data does not confirm eligibility, the VA sends a letter to the soldier concerned, requesting the soldier to pay back the benefits received up to that time.

As of April, the VA had terminated benefits to about 3,400 Reservists, or about one-quarter of all Reservists receiving the benefits.

Reservists are urged to notify their units immediately if they hear from the VA that they are not eligible for the benefits. Units will notify their major U.S. Army Reserve command GI Bill representatives, who can assist in quickly resolving eligibility verification with the VA.



Truckers Hit The Road To Support Team Spirit '87

By Maj. Paul Adams

Truckers are a rugged breed. Their profession demands not only that they handle the physical demands of their vehicle and the punishment of traveling mile after rugged mile, but that they are well-versed on their surroundings — the terrain, the people and the traffic they encounter.

The pre-deployment phase of Exercise Team Spirit 87 in Korea brought this scenario into play when 150 soldiers from the 386th Transportation (TC) Co. participated in their overseas deployment training in support of the exercise.

This year marked the twelfth annual Republic of Korea (ROK)/U.S. Combined Forces Command field training exercise Team Spirit. The FTX demonstrated the U.S. commitment to peace on the Korean peninsula through a readiness to defend, with their Korean allies, against any external aggression.

The 121st ARCOM truckers were not alone rumbling down the busy roads and highways of Korea. Each of the Natchez, Miss., drivers was accompanied by a member of the 46th TC Co. (Medium Truck), an active-component unit based at Camp Carroll. Experienced KATUSA (Korean Augmentation to U.S. Army) drivers

TOP: During Exercise Team Spirit, a rig driven by an Army Reservist rolls through Suk Chong-Dong on a long-haul mission from Camp Carroll to Pusan. RIGHT: On the plane home, Natchez, Miss., Reservists SP4 Edward Buie, foreground, and his brother, SP4 Dwayne Buie, comfort two U.S.-bound Korean orphans.

Army photos by Maj. Paul Adams

also sometimes accompanied the Reserve drivers.

"Each member of my unit rode with their active-duty counterpart to become fully familiar with the roads and learn the hazards of driving in the Republic of Korea," said Capt. Arthur Hedgepeth, commander of the 386th. Hedgepeth spent 30 days in Korea overseeing his two 75-person increments.

"Essentially, we were augmenting the 46th TC Co. during the predeployment phase of Team Spirit," Hedgepeth explained. "We pulled long-haul missions with all types of cargo, such as war stocks and containers, to ports and warehouses."

The 46th TC Co. is part of the 69th TC Bn., also located at Camp Carroll. The 60th TC Co., located at Camp Humphrey, also had a contingent of 22 Reservists in each increment hauling cargo alongside its active-duty personnel.

Safety Emphasized

Whether the drivers on the road to support Team Spirit '87 were Reserve or active component, and no matter which classification they held, they were professional transporters as well as soldiers. But above all, they were safety conscious.

"I knew our Reservists could accomplish the mission, I just wanted to make sure we did it in a safe manner," Hedgepeth said. "And I feel we did 'drive to survive,' as they teach in drivers training academy."

After leaving Camp Carroll, the Natchez Reservists were looking for a well-deserved respite from their two weeks of rugged driving on the Korean highways. But their Korean experience was not yet over.

Upon boarding the aircraft for the flight home, the Reservists encountered a small contingent of very vocal Koreans who would be flying all the way back to the U.S. with them. Three American-Korean adoption agencies were transporting 15 orphans, ages 3 to 11 months, to America to be adopted.

Not long after departure, however, many members of the 386th quickly became very at ease with the infant Koreans, just as they had so readily adjusted to the hazardous and congested driving conditions on the roads of Korea.

Postal Reservists Also Part of Team Spirit '87

By Sgt. Terry Conder

Army Reservists from the Pittsburgh, Pa., area also participated in Team Spirit '87, in another phase of exercise support. Members of the 330th Adjutant General Det. worked at the Army post office at Yongsan Army Garrison in Seoul, Korea.

"There is only one post in the United States where Army postal workers are allowed to train," said Capt. Erik C. Wagner, commander. "That's why we're in Korea. This is the best place in the world to train. Soldiers buy tons of stuff here because of all the shopping bargains and they use the postal service to get it home."

The several thousand American service members sent to Korea for Team Spirit meant a big increase in the volume of mail handled by the Army postal service. "A couple of days ago we had five 18-wheelers deliver mail here in one day," said SSgt. Robert Coleman, the 330th's operations NCO. "People show up for work at 5 in the morning and the place doesn't close down until 7:30 at night. It's not unusual for our people to put in 14-hour days."

Back in Pittsburgh, Sgt, Rich Nix is a letter carrier with the U.S. Postal Service. "When I first started working here at Yongsan I couldn't believe how much mail they sorted. Army postal workers work a lot harder and do a lot more than civilian postal workers," he said.

SSgt. Edward Lightfoot and SSgt. Norman Monz, 300th AG Det. (Postal), load mailbags at the Yongsan Army Garrison post office in Seoul, Korea, during Exercise Team Spirit 87.

Photo by Sgt. Terry Conder

Reserve Readiness Training Center

Where the Ripple Effect Begins

A favorite pastime of children and adults alike is to throw a rock into a pond, and watch the ripples spread across the face of the water, to eventually reach the shoreline and return. This ripple effect could well be applied to the U.S. Army Reserve Readiness Training Center at Fort McCoy, Wis.

The training center, known as ARRTC, provides USAF-unique resident training and assistance to the people who provide the full-time support at Army Reserve centers. These include military technicians, Active Guard and Reserve (AGR) soldiers, active component personnel and Department of the Army civilians.

Other ARRTC missions include providing decentralized functional refresher training, such as USAF precommand courses; the Warrant Officer Entry Course for USAR warrant officer candidates; and entry/orientation training for all new AGR Reservists. ARRTC not only conducts the training, but also develops and maintains course materials and provides a technical resource center.

Army Reserve full-time support personnel need a wide spectrum of information to accomplish their missions, and ARRTC covers the whole range. Personnel management, administration, logistic management, supply, maintenance, pay and finance, USAR budgeting, training management, operations and mobilization procedures are all ARRTC subjects.

Humble Roots

Today's ARRTC, with a full time staff of 77 military and 74 civilians, began informally in Columbus, Ohio, in 1968. Several experienced technicians served as part-time instructors, with pre-mobilization training being offered to civilian technicians in West Virginia, Ohio and Kentucky.

New Reserve units in that region in the early 1970s greatly expanded the civilian technician workforce, and the need for a formal school became apparent. In 1973, two Administration Supply Technician (AST) schools were established, one in Columbus and the other at Fort McCoy.

The two schools were merged at Fort McCoy in July 1976. The combined school was named the Army Reserve Technician Training Center. The center received its current designation in 1982.

Organization

To meet its diverse missions, the school is organized into the Office of the Commandant, the Support Directorate and the Training Directorate. The commandant, Col. Rodney W. K. Morris, is one of only two AGR colonels who command an active duty

ARRTC instructor SFC Carol Comfort checks a student's progress in a computer class.

unit. He works directly for the FORSCOM Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations. In his command responsibilities he is supported by a resource management office and a command sergeant major.

In addition to formal instruction and classes, ARRTC conducts a variety of seminars for key full-time staff and supervisory personnel. The seminars provide participants with updated information pertinent to the USAR, and keep them abreast of future trends and anticipated program changes. In addition, they serve as an excellent forum to obtain feedback on existing problems in the field, and provide participants with an opportunity to discuss and present ideas on how to solve those problems.

The unique ability of ARRTC is to provide refresher training and other selected practical education to the units in the field on a timely basis. This decentralized training mode consists of a series of mini-courses designed in coordination with the Major USAR Command (MUSARC), which are tailored to that particular command's needs. This training is provided to each MUSARC at least annually and is conducted at central locations within the MUSARC or overseas command.

The Future

The Army Reserve's share of Total Army missions continues to expand. As it does, so will the ARRTC expand. The annual student population has risen from 1,200 in Fiscal 1976 to a projected 12,000 in Fiscal 1987 and the out years.

ARRTC is working on development of exportable learning programs, expansion of Learning Center products, and the introduction of new courses, including brigade and battalion pre-command courses, basic skills for the Individual Ready Reserve, MOS test and refresher courses, automation training, and training in the Personnel Management Assistance System.

As the ripples on a pond, the influence of training provided by the ARRTC is rapidly spreading throughout the Army Reserve. Every full-time support person — active component, AGR or civilian — will sooner or later become a student of the ARRTC, and the entire Army Reserve will be the better for it.

Mike Christianson of the ARRTC staff discusses mobilization training with the commandant, Col. Rodney Morris.

Capt. Tim Bagley conducts a class for new members of the Active Guard/Reserve (AGR) program. All new AGRs now attend the Fort McCoy course.

Want to Know More?

General information about ARRTC can be obtained 24 hours a day by calling toll-free (800) 544-4386 from the continental United States outside of Wisconsin. In Wisconsin the toll-free number is (800) 362-8199.

ARRTC also maintains a 24-hour telephonic information service to answer queries and technical questions from course graduates anywhere in the field. Questions are researched and promptly answered by the ARRTC subject matter experts. The telephone number for this service is (608) 388-3780.

Specific course descriptions and prerequisites for attendance are published in FORSCOM Pamphlet 350-8, the ARRTC Course Catalog.

Hondurans Bid Farewell to Blazing Trails '87 Troops

When the Reservists on the last rotation of Exercise Blazing Trails '87 in Honduras wound things up on the road-building project in late May, they really wound things up. By the time they left, all trace of Camp Oso Grande was gone: Tents, vehicles, people, everything. All that was left was the 5.5-kilometer stretch of new gravel road, added to the 9.9 kilometers built the year before.

About 4,500 Reservists and national Guardsmen participated in the exercise. In the process, they put nearly 400,000 miles on 350 vehicles.

CEREMONY — U.S. and Honduran officials joined at the Blazing Trails closing ceremony to recognize the work done by the engineers, medics and support troops who participated in the exercise.

STEAM CLEANING — SSgt. Max Trueblood, 471st Engineer Co., Rolla, Mo., steam-cleans a forklift about to be returned to the U.S.

HAPPY MUSIC — During the closing ceremonies of Blazing Trails, this group of young flutists entertained, to the delight of SP4 Julie Harris, 410th Signal Co., Junction City, Wis.

Army photos by Sgt. Joe Snyder

Action Shifts to Ecuador For 'Abriendo Rutas'

Army Reserve units and personnel are working with Army and Air National Guardsmen and active component personnel in a major road-building project in the South American nation of Ecuador.

The project, named Exercise Abriendo Rutas (Opening Roads) is a joint, combined engineering exercise involving the U.S. service members and Ecuadorean soldiers. It will create a gravel road through the rural eastern section of Ecuador, where the only other road was destroyed in a March earthquake.

The earthquake claimed numerous lives, left thousands homeless and destroyed an oil pipeline that had been the major source of the country's income. The earthquake also destroyed a number of roads, leaving about 75,000 Ecuadoreans cut off from the rest of their countrymen.

The exercise assets are directed by Task Force 1169, a temporary element set up to command the diverse units. The task force, following a directive of the U.S. government based on Ecuadorean President Leon Febres Cordero's request, has been charged with opening a route into the earthquake-shattered Oriente region.

The engineers have upgraded an existing road from Archidona to the Hollin River. They will construct a bridge across the Hollin and build a new gravel farm-to-market road northeast toward Loreto. This will create a new land route into the earthquake-damaged region.

Task Force 1169 is composed primarily of citizen-soldiers from the southeastern United States. It is headquartered near Archidona, a small town in the Napo province east of the Andes Mountains.

Turn the page to read more about Army Reservists and Exercise Abriendo Rutas.

BOGGED DOWN — The wet soil in the Amazon headwaters region of Ecuador makes for tough going for the road-builders of Exercise Abriendo Rutas. These Reservists of the 1343rd Engineer Bn., Hartselle, Ala., are just trying to get back to camp.

U.S. Army Photo by Capt. Joe Cruz

'Chicken Bar' is The Place To Go in Archidona

By Capt. Joseph E. Cruz III

"This is even better than the Colonel's," exclaimed a Reservist sitting at a table packed with soldiers wolfing down baskets of fried chicken and french fries, washed down with liter bottles of Ecuadorean beer "brewed in the Pilsner style."

"Where else can you get a decent meal and a shoeshine, and pick up a souvenir, all at the same time, for only a couple of dollars?" chimed in a Guardsman from Puerto Rico.

They're talking about the "Chicken Bar," one of about a dozen local eateries in Archidona, Ecuador, 110 miles southeast of the capital city of Quito.

Claudio Perez opened the Chicken Bar in March, shortly before increments of U.S. Army and Air Force reserve components personnel began two-week tours of duty in the area for Exercise Abriendo Rutas.

Reservists being briefed in Panama before heading to Ecuador are informally advised, "Be sure you eat at the Chicken Bar at least once." And while Perez's guests include local residents, the restaurant has become an alternate "mess hall" for many of the soldiers passing through.

Returning soldiers sing the praises of the establishment. Frequently, they send a letter back from the U.S. with pictures, along with a note of thanks to the Perez family for their hospitality.

There are other restaurants in Archidona, of course. But the Perez family takes pride in their restaurant's popularity among North American soldiers, and they have nothing but good things to say about the soldiers, be they privates or colonels.

DANCERS — The opening ceremony of Exercise Abriendo Rutas was a lively affair, spiced with the dancing of local villagers who entertained the stateside visitors.

Photo courtesy Reserve Forces Policy Board

The menu at the chicken bar isn't extensive. The capacity crowd of 50 can choose between two entrees — fried chicken with french fries or beef with french fries — and three beverages — a local fruit soda, Coke or the local beer. But the food is piping hot, inexpensive and always served with a smile.

During dinner, many of the soldiers — easily recognizable because they must be in uniform when in town — opt for a shoeshine. There are usually three or four boys, some who appear no older than 6 or 7, who will shine the mud-covered, rain-soaked boots for whatever the soldiers deem to pay. To round out the evening, one can purchase local clay pottery or hand-carved, colorfully-painted birds of paradise.

Even though none of the Perez family speak English, and few of the North American soldiers speak Spanish, some of the soldiers will often spend their entire two-hour passes at the "Chicken Bar."

As one soldier put it, "You ain't been in Archidona 'til you've been to the Chicken Bar."

412th Engineers Assure Quality Work

By SSgt. Phil Hearn and SP4 Karen Magruder

Mississippian Olen K. Loyd was soaked by the monsoon-like rains virtually every day during his two-week Army Reserve assignment in Ecuador.

"I think I'll get in a clothes dryer when I get home and see if I can dry out a little bit," said the 47-year-old sergeant first class, a member of the 412th Engineer Command providing technical assistance for Exercise Abriendo Rutas.

"It's hard to imagine the challenge created by 210 inches of annual rainfall and a soft soil until you visit here," said Col. Bruce E. Moats Jr. of the 412th.

At an altitude of 1,300 feet, troops working on the exercise face 100-degree days and cool nights around the town of Archidona. The road construction is complicated by the rainfall, soft soil and jungle vegetation in this land near the equator.

Continued on next page

Continued from previous page

"This is good experience for us," Moats said. "We are learning new engineering techniques and we are experiencing the problems associated with deployment to an area with a different language and culture. This is all good experience."

Lt. Col. Robert L. Fleming, a Corps of Engineers official in civilian life, said of the assignment: "Our job as far as this project is concerned is quality control. The techniques used at Archidona are different because you have to contend with rain every day."

Fleming said other members of the 412th, headquartered in Vicksburg, were traveling to Ecuador for two-week tours during the year, providing soil-testing and other technical assistance for the project.

"We went out yesterday and looked at the road damaged by the earthquake and it looked pretty rough," added Loyd, a materials technician for the Corps of Engineers' Waterways Experiment Station in Vicksburg.

The other members of Fleming and Loyd's team were SFC C. B. Kelly and PFC Benny Hubbard.

Army Reserve Interpreters Essential to Success

By SSgt. Will Sullivan

Soldiers with Hispanic backgrounds are proving to be especially valuable as interpreters for the joint U.S./Ecuadorean Exercise Abriendo Rutas.

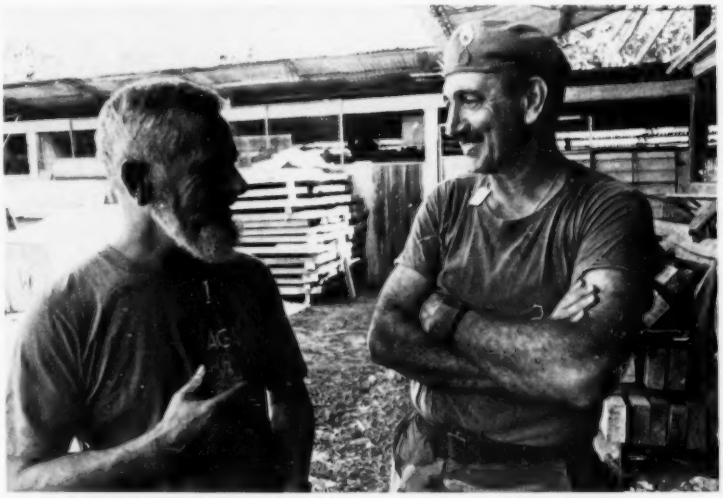
Most U.S. soldiers assigned to the exercise don't speak Spanish, Ecuador's primary language. But with the aid of soldiers such as SSgt. Humberto M. Coipel, 41, and SP4 Ricardo Perez, 22 — both of the 478th Civil Affairs Co., Coral Gables, Fla. — essential communication is established between the North Americans and the Ecuadoreans.

Coipel, of Hialeah, Fla., is the 478th's mess sergeant. Perez, of Leisure City, Fla., is the company clerk. But here, they and others who are fluent in Spanish help keep the work flowing smoothly.

For Perez, of Cuban descent, this is his first trip to South America and his first big job as an interpreter. Coipel, a Cuban who immigrated to the United States in 1959, has made several trips to Central and South America to act as an interpreter.

Both men enjoy the work they're doing. "The people are very friendly, and they seem to be very glad we're helping out," said Perez, who works as a security guard.

"It is wonderful here. The people throughout Central and South America are very friendly, but also very proud," said Coipel, a mail carrier in Miami. "If you treat them with courtesy, you will get along very well."



FRIENDS — Father Malelo Ubaldo, left, of the Josefina Mission in Tena, Ecuador, chats with SSgt. Humberto M. Coipel, an interpreter with the 478th Civil Affairs Co., Coral Gables, Fla.

U.S. Army photo by SSgt. Will Sullivan

USAR, Canadians

Engineers Train Together

By SP4 Simon Klinkam

Soldiers of the 409th Engineer Co. (Panel Bridge) of Everett, Wash., convoyed north across the border last fall to join forces with the 6th Field Engineer Squadron, Royal Canadian Engineers, for a weekend of NATO procedure familiarization training at the Chilliwack Field Base in British Columbia.

The soldiers of the two units are old friends with a long history of training together. Just a few months before, the Canadians had joined the U.S. Reservists for training at Fort Lewis, Wash.

This time the operation was Exercise Sapper's Ranch, a series of combat engineer oriented stations. The engineers trained with power tools; studied lessons on knots and lashings, neutralizing booby traps and building defensive obstacles; and practiced building a "gin pole" — a tripod built of telephone-pole-sized logs lashed together and raised by muscle power.

The squads worked together in a steady downpour under leaden autumn skies. "It's always a good get-together with the 6th," said SP4 Craig Love, a bridge crewman with the 409th. "This is the best training because it gets us out into the field for some hands-on training instead of the usual classroom lessons."

"The 409th is primarily a Bailey Bridge construction unit," noted its commander, Capt. Jonathan Ives. "This sort of training is important because it increases combat field engineering skills."

The Canadians enjoy the chance to train with their U.S. Army counterparts. "These basic skills are essential for Canadian military engineers," explained SGM Greg Friskie of the 6th.

Reservists of the 409th Engineer Co. and the 6th Field Squadron, Royal Canadian Engineers, strain to erect a log tripod, or "gin pole." A matching rig on the other side of a river and a few cables between them make an excellent way to cross a river quickly.

Army Reserve photos by Sgt. Pam Briola

Sgt. James Gillette (left) and Canadian Cadet Randy Davies work together to "mouse" a hook. The twine wrapped around the hook secures the load during use.

Not Just Handguns

USAR ~~Pistol~~ . . . uh, Postal Match Lets Everyone Compete By Mail

By Capt. Jan Manning

Contrary to its catchy name, it's not a stamp-licking contest. It is, however, a tournament that involves a skill common to all Army Reservists; Shooting.

So what is a postal match? Let's say the 737th Transportation Co. in Yakima, Wash., wants to compete in a rifle match against the 945th Engineer Det. in Bismarck, N.D. Rather than travel between Bismarck and Yakima, both teams fire their targets on their home ranges, under identical conditions, and mail them to a central point for scoring.

That's how a postal tournament works. In the case of the U.S. Army Reserve Postal Matches, every Reservist (including IRR and IMA) has the opportunity to compete for nationwide ranking.

According to the Army Reserve's postal match coordinator, Lt. Col. Frank White, and his assistant, Maj. Ed Peschke, both from Houston, Texas, the 1987-88 tournament offers something for everyone, making it easier than ever for even the most novice marksman to enter.

"We want lots of entries this year," says Peschke, a former winner of the national postal tournament. "The emphasis is on getting people involved in marksmanship at the unit level. This is a fun, low-pressure match that can introduce many Reservists to competitive shooting."

There's really no excuse not to give it a try. The tournament is held indoors on whatever local 50-foot range is available. (Army Reserve centers, local gun clubs and police departments can probably help you find a range.) Only the bare minimun equipment is authorized, so you needn't have a closetful of Olympic-style shooting gear. You choose your own time to shoot, as long as it's within the time frame of the tournament (between Oct. 1 and Dec. 31).

Postal competitors may choose any or all of four different small arms: Air rifle, air pistol, smallbore rifle or smallbore pistol.

The airguns used in this tournament are low-cost, "target grade" pneumatics (single pump) that fire .177-caliber pellets with superb accuracy. Airguns are a new feature of the 1987-88 program, added because of their training benefits and ease of operation.

"All you need for the airgun tournaments is a 33-foot range, a pellet trap, the pellets, official targets and the gun," says White. "They can be fired inside a drill hall or classroom, with none of the concern about lead dust, security or cost of ammunition. Airguns are also ideal for training soldiers in the fundamentals of shooting. They're not toys; they demand strict observation of basics like sight alignment and trigger control."

The smallbore rifle and pistol tournaments also require minimal equipment. "We want it to be a test of the shooter, not of his or her gear," Peschke explains. Therefore, the rifle shooter can only use a shooting mat, a target-grade .22-caliber bolt rifle with sling, a spotting scope, a shooting glove or mitt, regulation kneeling roll and a thin, cloth shooting coat. Pistol shooters need only a .22-caliber pistol that complies with the tournament rules.

There are two categories of competition for all four matches: Individual and team. Any Reservist can enter the individual matches, but teams must be composed of four members. Teams can represent a small unit of 150 or less or an entire command; however, small and large units will be categorized separately for awards. A unit can enter as many teams as it can field; however, a specified four-member team may compete only once in any of the four tournaments.

NRA Rules

Since this tournament is conducted under National Rifle Association (NRA) rules, all entrants are classified according to their level of match experience.

Shooters with an NRA rifle classification (e.g., sharpshooter, expert, master, etc.) must compete in the same classification. Those who have no NRA rifle classification enter as "unclassified" or "new shooter" depending on whether they have shot in the Postal Match in previous years.

Following the first phase of competition, which ends Dec. 31, the five highest-scoring individuals and teams in each classification, both individual and team, compete in an officially witnessed shoot-off for the worldwide championship.

Even if you don't make it past the first round, you'll be rewarded for your efforts with a certificate of achievement. In other words, this is a tournament where everybody wins.

(Capt. Jan Manning is an IRR public affairs officer and shooter who works with the Army Reserve Marksmanship Program.)

How to Enter

Entry forms for the Army Reserve Postal Matches, along with instructions and rules, have been mailed to all Army Reserve centers. Additional copies can be obtained from the National Rifle Association, 1600 Rhode Island Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20036.

Entry forms for the Army Reserve Postal Tournaments can be obtained from the same sources or by writing to Lt. Col Frank White, OCAR Postal Match Coordinator, 4031 West Main, Houston, TX 77027.

Once your entry is processed, you'll receive a set of official seals to be used on your record-fire targets. All fired targets must be received by Lt. Col. White no later than Dec. 31.

Special Forces Becomes Army's Newest Branch

Special Forces (SF) is the Army's newest full-fledged branch, and the Army Reserve is moving to place qualified reserve officers and enlisted personnel in it.

The branch was formally established June 19 with the ceremonial signing of a general order at the Pentagon. The establishment of Special Forces as a separate branch is designed in part to strengthen the capabilities of the Army's special operations forces (SOF).

These forces include Army Rangers, Special Forces, psychological operations, civil affairs and SOF aviation. The forces became part of the new U.S. Special Operations Command (USSOCOM) on April 16. USSOCOM, headquartered at MacDill Air Force Base, Fla., also has Navy and Air Force elements.

SF Officers

For officers, Special Forces is a non-accession branch. That is, officers can join the branch only after completing the advanced course in their basic branch.

By Oct. 1, ARPERCEN will have contacted by mail all IRR officers who appear to be qualified for Special Forces. The basic qualification is the holding of Functional Area 18A or Skill Identifier 5G.

Officers, if otherwise qualified, are eligible to transfer to Special Forces from any branch except Judge Advocate General, Chaplain and those branches concerned with the medical profession. Officers in those branches who wish to join the new Special Forces branch must resign their commissions and apply for reappointment in a combat arms branch.

SF Warrant Officers

Because there are only a handful of SF warrant officers, no change in the way they are managed is anticipated at this time.

The Army Reserve is starting a program to commission a limited number of new USAR SF warrants (see separate story).

SF Enlisted Soldiers

For enlisted soldiers, the new Special Forces branch has meant the creation of a new career management field, CMF 18, Special Operations. The establishment of CMF 18 has expanded the opportunities for advancement and professional development in Special Forces.

IRR enlisted soldiers can train with Active or Reserve Special Forces units in the United States or overseas. They may attend advanced Special Forces schools such as SERE, HALO, or Scuba. They may also apply for assignment to a Special Forces IMA position.

Officers who believe they are qualified for the new Special Forces branch but who have not been contacted by ARPERCEN by Oct. 1 should contact Maj. James Amundsen by calling — toll-free (from outside Missouri) (800) 325-4983, or commercial (314) 263-7817 — or writing to ARPERCEN, ATTN: DARP-OPC-IN/SF.

Special Forces qualified enlisted Individual Ready Reservists interested in the new CMF 18 should contact SFC Christy or SSgt. Waters at ARPERCEN by calling — toll-free (from outside Missouri) (800) 325-4750, or commercial (314) 263-7591 — or writing to ARPERCEN, ATTN: DARP-EPA-IN/SF.

The address is CDR, ARPERCEN, ATTN: DARP-_____, 9700 Page Blvd., St. Louis, MO 63132-5200.

Special Forces Warrant Officers Needed

The Army Reserve is seeking a few qualified, interested enlisted Reservists to serve as Special Forces warrant officers.

Eleven troop progam unit and 23 Individual Mobilization Augmentee (IMA) warrant positions with management code 180A are vacant. The selection procedure is stringent and the minimum qualifications are the following:

- Be male.
- Be an E6 or above.
- Have a military occupational specialty (MOS) in the new 18-series or one of the following: 06B, 05C, 11B, 11C, 12B, 12Z, 31V or 91B with QI "S".
- Be a graduate of the Special Forces Operations/Intelligence Course 244 (Possess additional skill indicator (ASI) F1).
- Have a secret clearance.
- Have at least six years active service.
- Have at least six years of special operations experience (at least four years at operational detachment "A" level).
- Have a current DA Form 330 (Language Proficiency Questionnaire) with at least 2/2 level proficiency, or a score of 85 or higher on the Defense Language Aptitude Battery (DLAB).
- Be airborne qualified.
- Be able to pass the SF swimming test.
- Be qualified in at least three of the five SF skills (weapons, engineering, medical, communications, intelligence/operations).
- Be favorably endorsed at successive levels of command and approved by the commander, John F. Kennedy Special Warfare Center (the address is CDR, USAJFKSWC (ATSU-SP), Ft. Bragg, NC 28307).

Soldiers interested in this program should contact CW4 Joe Williams at the Army Reserve Personnel Center (ARPERCEN) in St. Louis, Mo. The telephone numbers are:

— Toll-free from outside Missouri or Alaska: (800) 233-5242.
— Commercial: (314) 263-7542.
— Autovon: 693-7542.

The address is:
CDR, ARPERCEN
ATTN: DARP-APO-WO
9700 Page Blvd.
St. Louis, MO 63132-5200

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The Source of Our Strength

This essay, by high school student Anthony Kling, was the winner of the 1987 Army Reserve National Essay Contest (page 15).

Kling envisioned himself as one of the 55 American statesmen who came to Philadelphia in 1787 as a delegate to the Constitutional Convention. A decade earlier, 23 of the delegates had voluntarily risked their lives as citizen-soldiers to win freedom for the American colonies in the Revolutionary War.

The essayists were asked to explain, as one of those citizen-soldiers might, how they would see the Constitution as the culmination of their struggle, how their experience as a citizen-soldier developed a conviction of the necessity for a strong national defense, and how this concept was embodied in the Constitution.

My compatriots called me "citizen-soldier," and I bore the title with pride, for there is no greater honor than to shoulder one's rifle, not for remuneration or for the medals earned in battle, but to fight alongside other citizen-soldiers to attain the liberty of a new nation. Ten years ago, as a soldier, I crouched behind a bunker at Yorktown, my hands clutching my rifle. Today, as a delegate to the Constitutional Convention, I sit in Convention Hall in Philadelphia, my hands holding a quill pen. Although I abhor war and the taking of human life, I am mindful of the truth that it was the power of the gun that put the power of the pen into my hand.

Another citizen-soldier, George Washington, sits before us, no longer as leader of an army, but of an ideal. That ideal is the forging of our states into a union dedicated to the preservation of our newly-won liberty. To that end, it is imperative that our nation have a strong national defense. Such strength cannot be legislated, however; it cannot be created by laws. We learned in our struggle for independence that true strength comes from devotion to a cause. The cause which now unites us is expressed in the first words of our Constitution: "We the People."

We the People are now joined in a federation of the free. We the People will determine our own destiny. We the People will govern ourselves through our representatives to our national Congress, and through the President chosen to lead us. The separation of powers of the Executive, Legislative, and Judicial branches of our new government, along with the checks and balances contained in our Constitution, will provide a bulwark against the tyranny of special interest.

Above all, We the People are now united under this Constitution to provide for the common defense of our nation. We have given our central government the authority to raise and support armies and to provide and maintain a navy. Those who would seek to subjugate us would no longer face a hastily formed militia, but the armed might of the United States of America.

As I proudly sign our new Constitution, I realize that my time as a soldier is ended and my days as a citizen are about to begin. The last roar of cannon I heard was not in battle, but in a salute to Washington's arrival at Convention Hall. The explosion of the cannon was not all I heard, however. My fellow citizen-soldiers, and 32 other delegates to this Convention, had loaded all our knowledge, hopes and ideals into another explosion. That explosion was the power of our unity, which has been achieved by the Constitution of the United States of America.

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